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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. Debate on the "Farmers' Free List" bill continued.

FOREIGN.—Five clauses of the government's Parliament bill, curtailing the powers of the House of Lords, were adopted under closure by large majorities in the British House of Commons. There were wild scenes of disorder at the Camorristi trial in Viterbo, Italy; the prisoners cursed and threatened witnesses; ex-Mayor McClellan of New York attended the session. The Chinese, who were wild scenes of disorder at the Camorristi trial in Viterbo, Italy; the prisoners cursed and threatened witnesses; ex-Mayor McClellan of New York attended the session. The Chinese, who were wild scenes of disorder at the Camorristi trial in Viterbo, Italy; the prisoners cursed and threatened witnesses; ex-Mayor McClellan of New York attended the session.

DOMESTIC.—The bill to mutualize the Equitable Life Assurance Society was introduced in the Senate and Assembly at Albany. The Senate Judiciary Committee, appearing before the Assembly Committee in Albany to urge the passage of bills permitting the condemnation by private companies of waterfront sites in New York City, and was met with a working agreement to the confirmation of George C. Van Tuyl as Superintendent of Banks developed among organization Democrats in Albany, who say he is an "Economic" man.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and less active. City Chamberlain Hyde, after being held under \$7,500 bail on the charge of bribery, announced that he would resign his office on May 10. The Manhattan and The Bronx have a water supply for 120 days. Commissioner Thompson said, after which, unless averted by rain or economy, shortages of water will be feared.

WEATHER.—Indications for today are fair and cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 45.

WEAKENING THE ISSUE.
The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the House resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators, and that action will be followed by a motion to make the resolution the Senate's "unfinished business."

MEXICAN FAITH AND PEACE.
The proposed peace terms in Mexico are substantially identical with those which were some time ago forecast in our correspondence from that country and which we commented on as offering reforms which should prove satisfactory to those who are sincerely seeking governmental improvement through revolutionary methods. A free general franchise, a law forbidding the re-election of President, Vice-President or governors, reform of the judiciary, amnesty to the revolutionists and federal assumption of insurgent liabilities should surely be enough to satisfy for the present any one who is not moved simply by personal ambition, spite or greed. For if these are not all the reforms which are desired or desirable, their establishment would place it within the power of the people to secure the others for themselves whenever they were so inclined.

The crucial question now is that of good faith. Some time ago Madero, with an accession of bumpkins, proclaimed that he would consider no terms of peace which were not introduced with the abdication of President Diaz, for the reason—among others—that he had no faith in that statesman's word and would not trust to his fulfilling the promised reforms. Now he has apparently receded from that position, as he certainly should have done. For obviously good faith is the only possible basis of negotiations. If Madero would not trust the good faith of President Diaz and his associates while he is in office, it is difficult to see on what ground he would trust it after his abdication or what assurance he would have that Diaz would not begin a revolution to regain his seat.

It would be lamentable, however, for negotiations to fall on that ground, or for anything to occur which would cast suspicion on the good faith of either party. A military armistice is not always an easy thing to maintain without even suspicion of trickery. But where both parties are earnestly desirous of peace, and of peace through a kindly process of give and take, it ought to be possible to maintain it. Probably the chief danger lies, as we have already said, in the fact that the insurgents are not all close followers of Madero, some of them being detached and independent hands, operating without regard for the armistice to which he has agreed. But it is probably not impracticable to discriminate between these and the organized insurgents.

IN HIS HEAD, TOO.
Said the Mayor to his new Deputy Police Commissioner yesterday:
Of late you have heard a concerted cry that there are an extraordinary number of robberies and holdups in the street, and no one arrested therefor. This, of course, has encouraged every robber and crook to come forth and ply his trade, and I suppose you will have some trouble with them. As a matter of fact, such crimes were entirely normal when the city began.

THE SCANDAL OF HYDE.
It is not for a newspaper to pass judgment on City Chamberlain Hyde's guilt or innocence of bribery as charged in the indictment. But with regard to his continuance in office there are no two opinions possible. If we accept the explanation put forth in Hyde's defence of the transactions on which the indictment is based Hyde is unfit to remain in office a day longer. Though he himself makes no proper acknowledgment of that fact, he had the grace last night to announce his forthcoming resignation. The Mayor also has seemed to be unaware that the Chamberlain had morally forfeited his office, but it may be assumed, we trust, that he will promptly let him go.

TREASURY PROSPECTS.
The ten months of the fiscal year ended on April 30 produced a Treasury surplus of \$1,551,000. That may not seem much of an achievement in itself, but it looms large in comparison with the adverse balance for the ten months ended April 30 a year ago of \$1,258,000, and with the balance for the same period in 1908-9, which was a deficit well over \$9,000,000. It is evident that the current year will end with a substantial surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures. Between May 1 and June 30 last year a deficit of \$1,258,000 was converted into a surplus of \$15,500,000, a gain of \$16,758,000, most of which was due to the first collections of the excise tax on corporations. The corporation tax for this year is due in June, and, supplemented by the increase in ordinary receipts expected in the next two months, ought to raise the 1911 surplus from \$1,550,000 to about \$35,000,000.

A balance of \$25,000,000 or more was predicted by The Tribune several months ago on the basis of Treasury figures which showed that, although collections on imports were decreasing, internal revenue receipts were expanding and expenditures were being held below last year's totals. There has been a notable check in importations since January 1, and for the ten months ended April 30 customs receipts were \$10,000,000 less than for the same period in 1909-10. But ordinary internal revenue receipts increased more than \$20,000,000 and more than \$7,000,000 of past-due corporation taxes were paid in. The government's ordinary receipts showed a net gain of nearly \$15,000,000. On the other hand, the disbursements have been less by nearly \$4,000,000. Economy in appropriations is beginning to tell, and the elimination of the postal deficiency has helped greatly to keep down the annual outlay.

The Treasury's general fund is low because there has been advanced out of it to pay for Panama Canal construction \$147,505,000, repayable from the proceeds of bonds yet to be issued. But generally conditions are more satisfactory than they have been at any time since the boom year of 1906-7.

CONQUERING THE PLAGUE.
The recent report that the plague conference at Munkden had come to an unprofitable ending because of irreconcilable differences among the delegates of various nationalities appeared upon its face inexplicable and incredible. In the face of so appalling a peril to the whole world it did not seem possible that men could haggle over national prejudices or personal ambitions. To have done so would have been a monstrous betrayal of the trust of humanity.

It is therefore not surprising, but is at the same time most gratifying, to have that earlier report wholly contradicted and repudiated. It is now authoritatively made known that the conference was entirely harmonious in all its transactions and that its results are believed to be of the highest practical value. Indeed, it seems to be not too much to hope that it will be found to have discovered means of controlling the plague, even in its pneumonic form, which is by far the most formidable of all. At any rate, the conference has already recommended that the prohibition against railroad traffic through a plague-stricken district be removed, showing that it had the courage of its convictions in doing away with ancient superstitions about contagion. To conquer unreasoning fear of the disease is to go far toward conquering the disease itself.

It is interesting to recall that the two leading members of the conference, who practically dominated it, were Dr. Kitasato and Professor Zabolotzky. A few years ago two nations went to war over China, invaded Manchuria and fought the decisive battle of the war at Munkden. Now representatives of two nations respond to China's call for help, invade Manchuria and at the same Munkden, fight and hopefully win the decisive battle with the "black death."

A SENSE OF HUMOR NEEDED.
The American Consul General at London has good humorously suggested to the dramatic profession in that city the desirability of abandoning the conventional caricature of the typical American on the English stage, a caricature which seems much like a survival from the pages of Martin Chuzzlewit with adjectives by Mrs. Trollope; and we are told that some leading English actors agree with him. We have hitherto heard similar suggestions—perhaps rather appeals and demands—from other sources. Irishmen have been particularly strong in their insistence on the suppression of the Irishman of the stage and also of the comic papers, while Jews have been second and Germans probably third in like utterances. We do not know that members of any other race have made such demands, at least to any such extent, though we are not sure that the Africans have not had about as much ground for complaint as any, while Englishmen are by no means immune.

There can be no doubt of the grossness of the caricatures. The typical Irishman is not a gorilla-faced ruffian with red whiskers, a clay pipe in his hand and his speech punctuated with "Be jabbers" and "Be gorra." The typical Jew, German, Scandinavian and African are not what the burlesque stage or even the high-class "legitimate" depicts them. Neither is it truthful to portray the

body now is to act as a guard of honor to the Pope.

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With such slight changes that should be welcomed by President Taft and all interested in the solution of the problem the treaty can be made final and comprehensive. I have discussed the matter with Hamilton Holt, Walter J. Bartlett and others of the World Federation League, and find them in hearty accord with the following programme:

Let the pending treaty be called the International Peace and Arbitration Treaty, first ratified by Great Britain and America. To change the terms to make it of general application would be a simple task.

Let the treaty provide that when, say, 75 per cent of the nations have ratified the treaty a convention shall be called for the establishment of a permanent court of reference at The Hague, the central control of all armaments, the policing of the world by a central police force and the doing away with unnecessary armaments.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
The frame house in Pike street which was built by Abraham De Poyster in 1776 and which was his home when he was Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, and in which members of the De Poyster family lived until 1850, was turned over to wreckers yesterday to make room for a business building. Three little frame houses next to it, and extending to Division street, will also be demolished. At noon yesterday only a little remnant of the old remnant of Colonial days, but the work on it and the other houses, plastered over with plaques in Hebrew characters, attracted no attention, save at the hands of a group of men and women who came to the spot in an automobile. They looked at the wreck, and before re-entering the machine one man asked a woman who sat in front of one of the little houses, "What house is that?" pointing to the De Poyster cottage. "Old—knock down—these too," a sweeping gesture indicating the rest of the block. "How old is it?" "Oh, more as forty year—old as long."

"You appear to be studying very hard, my boy," said the kind old man.

"Yes, sir," said the child.

"Is it a spelling book you have, my boy?"

"No, sir; it's the baseball guide,"—Buffalo Express.

Governor Norris of Montana has called a meeting of delegates from Northwestern States, to be held in Helena, on Thursday and Friday, to organize for "constant effort to direct the attention of homeseekers and investors to the opportunities this section of the country holds out to them."

Delegates will be present from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In his circular letter convening the gathering, Governor Norris said: "In the overcrowded centres of population of the East there are thousands of people who are limited by the opportunities surrounding them and who desire to establish themselves in permanent homes where individual effort will produce greater returns. Such homes in unlimited numbers are to be found in the States of the Northwest. Heretofore commercial clubs and kindred organizations have done splendid work for their respective communities, and the results achieved by them are sure indications of what may be accomplished for the whole tier of States through organized effort on the part of the organizations co-operating for the purpose of promoting the welfare of these States."

Tommy-Pop, what is a theorist?
Tommy-Pop, a theorist, my son, is a man who thinks he is learning to swim by watching a fish.

Governor Austin L. Crothers of Maryland, who, in a letter addressed to the executives of other states, invites co-operation in a movement to encourage travel in the United States, is not the first to advise "See America first and Europe later." Some years ago the headmaster of a private school for boys, in a circular letter to the patrons of his school, said that the young people in his charge knew more about the Elkins than the Hudson, that they could "describe St. Paul's and St. Peter's, but never saw the Cathedral in their own city, they raved about Schaffhausen and never saw Niagara, etc." Speaking of the circular later, the schoolmaster said that he wanted to encourage travel at home. But he was voted a "hugobody" and lost the patronage of some of his best families.

Japanese Host—Then you think the United States is ready for